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SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1905.

A Judge's Opinion of the Mann Law.

We publish in another column an article on the Mann law, written by a prom inent circuit court judge in Virginia, The article was not written for publication but it is so interesting and instructive that we take the diberty of giving it to

Our correspondent declares that saloon in the unprotected districts of the country is an insufferable nuisance, and ought not to be established at such points by the dictum of one man unless it clearly appears that the people of that community have no objections "I am sure," he adds, "If you heard some of the testimony I have been and country communities you would have of proving that such an institution is desired by the local community should be upon the applicant for license." He expresses the opinion that the Mann law wise in allowing the judge great latitude of construction, without appeal from his decision. He also approves that feature of the law which increases the li tax and requires the distillers to apply for license to the court and give the court supervision over their business.

The Times-Dispatch has raised no ob jection to any of these phases of the Manu law. We are willing that all saloons be legislated out of existence in the rural districts, and that no saloons opened except by vote of a majority of the people of the locality concerned, we are willing to give the judge wide latitude in granting or withholding licenses, shall be high. But we are opposed to munity where public sentiment is vides that before granting a license the judge shall satisfy himself that a majority of the voters in the district are in favor of saloons. So far, so good. But we insist that a petition is no fair method of testing public sentiment. A petition in cuse is in the nature not only of a because a majority of the voters in any community refuse to sign a petition for opening of a saloon, it by no means follows that a majority of such voters are in favor, of prohibition. The only fair way to test public sentiment on this

the medium of the secret ballot. to saloons, it should be their privilege to keep them out. But befor an attempt is made under the Mann law or any other law to enforce prohibition in any community, it should be ascertained beyond peradventure that public it, blind tigers will flourish, and the law fic is bad enough, but the demoralization which follows contempt of law is worse.

Trolley Lines in Virginia.

Several days ugo we printed a statement, kindly furnished by Secretary Upshur, of the State Corporation Commisshowing the counties in Virginia which have electric railway lines and the assessed value thereof, and took occasion to call attention to the gratify ing development in this direction within the past twenty years. The Old Dominion Sun says that a project is now being considered to build an important trolley line in Southwest Virginia to connect the various mining towns-Big Stone Gap, Appalachia, Stonega, Norton, Wise, Toms Creek. Dorchester and several others where large industries are operated. According to this statement the line will cover at least one hundred miles, having

Big Stone Gap as the radiating point. Big Stone Gap as the radiating point.
"Such an improvement," says our contemporary, "would assist largely in increasing business, facilitate its transaction and add to the social and commercial advantages of that section. Similar
results would follow trolley lines conmeeting the various sections of the county of Augusta with Staunton, And the
fivestment would pay as a business proposition. The resources of the county
would be developed, the people brought
closer together, interchange of ideas and closer together, interchange of ideas and values encouraged and every interest of the people promoted. With the street the people promoted, With the street cars fill Staupton in operation and rail communication with the various parts of the county, trade would be drawn here that now goes cisewhere and new traffic created that would enhance business, invite new enterprises, and contribute to the growth and wealth of the county and clty. With a trolley to one section of the county and its successful operation demonstrated, there would be no difficulty in getting capital to build others and constrained the suggestion we made last week, to connect Staunton by trolley with Middlebrook or Rockbridge Baths, Mt. Solor or Stokes ville, Mt. Mardan and closer together, interchange of ideas and

Stuart's Draft. Such improvements would infuse new life into our people, arouse their energies and cause two blades of grass to grow where one grows now."

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Virginia, has just secured an amendment to its charter increasing the capital stock to \$2,500,000, which means, we are informed, that the company will in the near future extend its telephone lines throughout every county in Virginia. The trolley and the telephone are destined to work miracles in Virginia and to be the means of bringing the people into closer touch with one another. These trolley lines can be cheaply built and operated and can do a profitable business where steam roads could not live. Wherever such lines are extended they build up a business for themselves and their traffic increases as the development goes on. They will not be in conflict with the steam roads, but on the contrary will in many instances nct as feeders to the greater lines. There is great hope in them for Virginia, and they will add immensely to the value of farming lands and town lots.

Cheerfulness.

General Fitzhugh Lee was a man of nore than ordinary intelligence, a man of strong mind and strong convictions a man of prominence. But his universa popularity was due in great part to his amiability and his cheerfulness. He neve complained; he made it a point, no matter what the situation, to keep his heart free from bitterness; to wear a smile upon his and to carry with him the air of good cheer and good fellowship. He made it a point to be agreeable on all occasions, and his geniality was not assumed He was friendly with all mankind, even with the soldiers of the North, whom he had met upon many a rickl of battle, and all knew that his smile was genuine and his cordiality sincere.

Thackeray has said that the world is like a big looking-glass, showing each man his own image, frown at it and it will frown back at you; laugh at it and with it and it is a jolly good companion. That was General Lee's motto and Gen eral Lee's philosophy. He felt kindly toward the world; he treated the world kindly and cordially, and the world received his overtures in the same spirit and was equally kind and cordial toward

But something more: A famous geon has recently said that a man's usefulness is practically gone at sixty. General Lee was sixty-seven when he died, and was never more active or more use ful than in the closing years of his Only recently he said that he would never grow old, and he did not grow old. sixty-seven as he was at forty-seven, and the shelf. A man is as old as he feels, never felt old, he never grew old. He kept abreast of the times, and would allow himself to become a back number.

But after all. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so he is." General Lee kept his heart free from malice and full of gentleness and good cheer, and so the whole current of his life was clear and sweet. In many ways he was an exemplar, but in this respect was his most noble example.

A Hint to Virginia. The secretary of the Maryland State Eureau of Immigration reports through the Baltimore Sun that through his efforts families have recently bought farms in Maryland. This was the result of a risit of the secretary to New York, made with a view to creating interest in Mary viva voce vote, but of a recorded vote, and | land among agents in that port. The secretary believes that much could be accomplished in the way of obtaining dasirable immigrants from Europe for Maryland if some one able to speak with the immigrants in their own tongue would go to New York at least twice a month and confer with them as they arrive. He says that several States nave special ngents working exclusively for them, and that several Southern States are beginning to make unusual efforts to obtain a portion of the immigrants who are arriv ing just now in large ship loads. South Carolina, especially, he tels us, is spendsentiment is clearly in favor of prohi-bition. Otherwise the law will not be tion and apparently with much success, enforced, liquor will be sold in spite of That State maintains at No. 25 Wall Street an office with a regular force of will fall into contempt. The liquor traf- clerks and agents who get many foreigners to buy farms. The plan is for th large land owners of the State to divide their property into small lots of twenty teres, which they sell to immigrants, giv ing them at the same time an oction on the adjoining twenty acres as a stimulus o their energy and industry. They sell off the outside lots of the tract first; then at a higher price those nearer the center where a store and postoffice are established and in the course of time a little own may develop,

The Immigration Department of the State is also instrumental, we are told, in getting labor for South Carolinians, but they have made a rule that no application from employers will be considered unles \$15 a month with board is guaranteed to the head of the family and proportionate wages to the other members. But some of the immigrants are not able to find ositions at \$15 a month and therefore are

willing to start at \$12. It is interesting to know that South Carolina is engaged in a work of this character, and we do not see why Virginia and other Southern States may not do likewise.

Lee to Rest in Hollywood.

The remains of General Lee will res in Hollywood, There is the monument of

capital city, and we are gr that this wish will be realized. The decision to bring the body here given universal approval.

Richmond will be proud forever to guard his sacred dust.

The Music Festival.

Beginning to-morrow night Richmond will have a season of inspiring music. Home talent will give the chorus music and distinguished artists from abroad wil do the solo parts. It will be a season of intellectual refreshment.

The Wednesday Club is a Richmond edicational institution and has done excelent work in training singers. The choirs of the city have measurably improved since the Wednesday Club began its course of instruction, and there has grown up among the masses a demand for a higher class of music. This school of music will give a recital at the Academy on Monday evening, Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday evening and every chair in the house should have an appreciative occu pant on each occasion.

Street Sprinkling. We are pleased that the Street Committee has recommended that the city furnish the Virginia Passenger and Pow er Company free water for street sprink-If the recommendation is adopted, we feel sure that the company will give a fine service in exchange. It is quite possible for the company's sprinklers to drench the streets from curb to curb (except Broad), and that would solve the problem so far as concerns the streets upon which the cars run. There are some overcome. At any rate, the officers of the Passenger and Power Company are public spirited citizens, and we feel sure they will meet the Council in liberal

Greetings to Carolina.

The Executive Committee of the Virginia Press Association held a meeting in Richmond yesterday and unanimously, not to say enthusiastically, accepted the invitation of President Varner to hold a joint meeting with the North Carolina Association at Asheville on July 5th and 6th. All the members of the committee present expressed themselves as being pleased with the prospect of meeting the North Carolina brethren and having the opportunity of swapping greetings and exchanging ideas.

It is not necessary to say that The Times-Dispatch is much gratified that this arrangement has been made, and we feel sure that the joint meeting will be both agreeable and profitable.

Behold how good a thing," etc.

Train to Lynchburg.

There ought to be an early train from Richmond to Lynchburg, leaving here in the morning and returning in the evening. It should run over the tracks of the Southern and Norfolk and Western, by way of Burkeville. There is no obstacle in the way of the railroad officials will only agree to it.

What say the people of Richmond and the people of Lynchburg and the people along the line? If they want such a train, let them speak out, and they will

The Test of Thomas.

The Test of Thomas.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"And after eight days again His disciples were within, and Thomas was with them; then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst and said: 'Peace be unto you.' Then saith He to Thomas: 'Reach hither thy finger and behold My hands, and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into My side, and be not faithless, but believing.' And Thomas answered and said unto Him: 'My Lord and my God.' Jesus saith unto him: Thomas, because thou hast seen Me, thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.'"—St. John xx:26-29.

On the evening of the day of resurrec-

On the evening of the day of resurrection the disciples were once more gathrestored hope to their hearts they feared might excite the authorities and lead to their arrest. They, therefore, carefully closed the doors, that some time for parley or escape might be available.

To their astonishment and delight, while they were sitting behind the fastened doors, the well known figure of their Lord appeared. His familiar greeting, "Pence be with you," sounded in their remove all doubt or dread, He showed them His hands and His side and even

ate before them. There was a strange mingling of identity and yet difference between the body He now wears and that which had been crucified. Its appearance is the same in ome respects, but its properties are different. Immediate recognition did not always follow His manifestation. There was something baffling about Him, suggesting a well known face, and yet no quite the same. The marks on the body ance were needed to complete the per-

He could and did eat, speak and walk is before, and yet He could dispense with eating and could pass and repass through physical obstacles. His body was a glorified spiritual body, not any longer subject to the laws which govern us. These characteristics are worth noticing not only as giving us some idea of the type of body we shall wear, but in connection with the complete identification of the risen Lord.

When He appeared on that Easter night to His disciples one of them was absent. It was Thomas, commonly known as Didy mus, the Twin. From what we are told of him, on other occasions, he seems to be a man apt to look upon the dark side

Established 40 Years.

WOODWARD & SON, LUMBER.

Yellow Pine, White Pine, Hardwoods, Mahogany, General Offices: 9th and Arch Streets, Richmond Yards:

River, Arch, Bragg, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Streets, H. D. Pleasants, Manager. Manchester Yards:
Decatur, Stockton, Everett, Maury,
Third, Fourth and Fifth Streets,
A. G. Frostick, Manager,

of everything, but at the same time was wanting in courage and bis Master. We are not, therefore, surprised to find that he is absent at this

first meeting of the disciples.

If the bare thought of his Lord's death had been terrible, what dark despair must have seized him when that death was actually accomplished! His mind dwells on the print of the nails and the wound in the side more than on the well known features or figure by which he would

recognize his Lord. His heart was with that lifeless body on the cross, and he could not bear to see his friends, or speak to those who had shared his hopes. So he buried his deso lation and bitter disappointment in soll-

tude and silence. None of the others expected the resurrection any more than he, but they met together according to His command, and in meeting were rewarded by His visible presence. But he was absent, and thus was that, like many melancholy persons, he missed the opportunity of seeing what would have forever scattered his

darkness. Though he may not have been to blame for absenting himself, he was to blame for refusing to accept the testimony of his friends and companions, when they assured him they had seen the risen Lord. Some deference was due to the witness of men whom he knew to be as truthful as himself. He could have no doubt that they believed they had seen the If they pould be deceived-ten of themwhy should he think his senses would

prove more infallible? But if all this tells against Thomas, h nas also much in his favor. It is true he had been obstinate and unreasonable, but it is also true that he was with the little band of Christians on the second Lord's day. That he did not now avoid the society of those happy, hopeful men shows that he was far from unwilling to become (if possible) a sharer in their hope

He kept with the company of believers hoping against hope to get out of the darkness and mire in which he was involved into the sunshine of His presence The disciples were again assembled, probably in the same room, associated in their memory as the place where their risen Lord had appeared to them, when, sliently and suddenly as before, without warning, "the doors being shut," Jesus Himself stood in their midst. Surprise, unutterable surprise, undiminished by all he had heard or been led to must have been written on Thomas's wide gazing eyes. But this glad surprise was displaced by shame, this eager gaze cast down, when he found that the Lord had heard his obstinate ultimatum and been witness to his suller As Jesus repeats in almost the same

words the hard, rude, material test which he had proposed and as He holds out His hands for Thomas's inspection, shame and joy struggle for the mastery, and finally give place to the humble but glowing "My Lord and my God."

His own test is superseded; he make no movement to put it in force. He is convinced and satisfied with the identity of his Lord. Thomas had maintained that the last he accepts precisely the same proof as they.

And this is the happiest, highest, rarest state of the human soul. When a man clear vision of Christ; when in His presence he feels he can but worship and adore, this is the final and blessed bene-

This was a rare and blessed hour Thomas. He is utterly carried out of himself and sees nothing but his Lord. For once his spirit has found perfect

diction.

peace. And this blessedness is graciously given to those who have not seen, if they will believe. Why then do we rob ourselves of it and live as if it were not so?

We cannot apply Thomas's test, but we can test his test, or, like him, forego it, we to accept the signs He gives us of His presence? Do we not know the power of Christ's resurrection, as Thomas could not possibly know it?

If Thomas was constrained to acknowledge Christ as his Lord and his God, much more may we do so. May we so respond to His manifestation that we too shall receive the benediction of our Lord: Blessed are they that have not seen,

The esteemed Charlotte Observer has our warmest congratulations. It says: "It will interest the friends of fige Ob-server to know that it is now free of libed suits, the last one against it having been disposed of in the United States District Court at Greensboro yesterday, the plain-tiff taking a non-suit and being taxed with the costs."

President Roosevelt went to the wrong place to find good, healthy bears. He should have gone to the Chicago Wheat Exchange and the bucket shops there-

The Colorado courts are getting some puzzling cases out of the great strike There are damage sults against strikers and other suits by strikers against the men whose employ they left.

Be patient, Rojestvensky and Togo must close up the gap of more than three hundred miles before they can

that several Richmond investors would love to have Mr. Roosevelt convert into

Parsifal got the cold shoulder in At lanta, but the papers of that town deny that it was any lack of "culchaw" on the part of Atlantians that brought the frost

A semicolon, misplaced by the architect of the Wisconsin anti-cigarette law, has given the little "coffin-nailers" a two years' further lease on life in that

April weather is mighty uncertain. No matter how brightly the sun shines when you leave home, you will doubtless need your umbrella before you get back.

General Kuropatkin's salary has been reduced, and pay day comes around with distressing irregularity, all of which constitute the nome of his military humilia-

Voice of the People

THE MANN LAW.

Observations on Its Operation by a Virginia Judge.

By a Virginia Judge.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sit,—I am very much interested in the
Manni liquor law, and have read with
interest the editorials contained in The
Times-Dispatch. I have determined to
write to you my observation of the law,
which has come very forcibly to my observation as judge in this circuit. I think
that you ought to be fully possessed of
the scope and operation of the law, and
then you will draw your own deductions
as to its operation.

ple should be conservative in their experiments, but rational conservatism means steady progress—not inaction. If municipalities have suffered at the hands of private corporations, they shrould begin to own and operate their public utilities which would afford them an opportunity to make comparisons. They need not do it all at once, but take one at a time so that they might retrace without serious loss, if they found that they had made a mistake. This, too, would furnish the opponents of the plan an opportunity to verify the assumption that the people cannot operate such enterprises successfully. The same is true of State and Federal undertakings, if the government cannot successfully compete with the telegraph and telephone companies, why should they object to the Federal government owning and operating the telegraph and telephone in conjunction with the postal service? If express companies are more effective, why should they object to the Federal government operating a parcel post?

Government ownership of vallroads is then you will draw your own deductions as to its operation.

(i.) The Mann law distinctly operates upon communities of less than five hundred inhabitants, so far as petitions are concerned. People who live near a barroom in a strictly rural community can only speak of the insufferable nuisance it is. It ought not to be permitted to be established at such a point by the dictum of one man unless it clearly appears tum of one man unless it clearly appears tum of one man unless it clearly appears that the people of that community have no objections to offer. Usually there is no golico protection, and the disorder that such an institution breeds is often uncontrollable by local authority. The Mann law assumes such a place is unsuitable and only authorizes at such a place when it appears that the people of that locality have no objections to it. If the law had absolutely prohibited the granting of licenses at such points I begranting of licenses at such points I begranting of licenses at such points I be-lieve a majority of the people everywhere would hold that the law had not gone too far. In such a case it is not that the government is undertaking to control the morals of the people, but that it is undertaking to protect people living in un-protected communities from a nuisance that only neonle who have been exposed good deal of experience in the last two good deal of experience in the last two years in considering the operation of the Mann law, and in this feature of it, although it imposes heavy burdens upon an applicant for license, it is only such a burden as he ought to bear regarding the peculiar locality at which he applies for license, bearing in mind that it affects no community of a greater population than five hundred people.

(2.) As Mr. Willard observed, the law does allow great latitude of construc-

(2.) As Mr. Willard observed, the law does allow great latitude of construction, and no appeal. But power must be lodged somewhere in a Republican government. Abuse of power in this instance is simply limited to closing a barroom at points wherelt is almost inevitably a nuisance. If the court errs in its construction of the law, the greatest injury inflicted is closing a burroom where as I think as a rule it ought not to be

circumstances. If the proposition was to be extended to incorporated communi-ties I would be very much opposed to it, if the community were of greater pop-ulation than five hundred inhabitants. (2.) The operation of the Mann law in-creases the tax on whiskey license. It is business which well may stand an increased tax. Considering the increased

crensed tax. Considering the increased expense which a bar-room brings to the State by virtue of the disorder it breeds, it does seem to me that the tax is much less than it ought to be. My theory is that prohibition does not prohibit, and that, therefore, licenses ought to be granted, but that they should be granted at places thoroughly under the supervision of the law, and that the increased expense necessary to secure this governmens necessary to secure this govern-

places thoroughly under the supervision of the law, and that the increased expense necessary to secure this governmental supervision should be borne by the dealers in the shape of license.

(4.) Another important feature of the Mann law is that it requires the brandy camps, so called the distillers, to apply for ilcense to the court and gives the rourt supervision over their business. Prior thereto any distillers simply filed his bond with the court and then proceeded to make his place a bar-room. I know of no more festering sores in many communities than these so-called distilfer's license. They manufactured abominable stuff and vended it regardless of the law in the supervision of the features of this law worr ditorials and Mr. Williard's position on the subject, and I think that both have overlooked some of the essential features of the law. It may be true that a judge wilfully will declare prohibition in rural districts in his circuit, but heavens alive! what harm could such mistaken judge do? He would simply declare prohibition in communities of less than five hundred inhabitants, where even of the testimony I have been obliged to listen to about these bernooms in country communities, you would have no hesitancy in saying that the burden of proving that such an institution was desired by the local community should be upon the applicant for license.

Socialism.

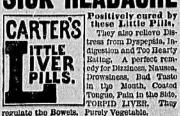
Socialism.

Socialism.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Your editorial, "The Growth of Socialism," presents an interesting and instructive analysis of the present trend, not to say condition, of the public mind. The American people are eminently practical. No ossified creed can hold them to a course that impairs their rights and endangers their liberties. They do not regard any particular form of govenment as the perfection of human wisdom, but think that it, like other things, should be changed to meet new conditions as they arise. The fundamental principle of democracy is that the people shall rule. It is safe to say that our people would tolerate no proposition which principle.

would involve a contravention of this principle.
Government should owe its existence to its superior capacity to serve. It is the servant of the people and its functions should be those things which it can do for the people better than they can do them. Effectiveness, then, is the touchione by which government functions are to be tested. What a government should do its purely conventional. There is no rigid separation between the things which it should not do. Whether the government could assume a function and discharge its obligations more effectively than other agencies is purely a question of opinion that can only be definitely sattled by actual experiment.

SICK HEADACHE



Card From Mr. James.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspeptia, Indigestion and Too Hearty
Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizinosi, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Tasto in the Month, Coarda Tongue, Pain in the Side, Touris Liver, They Bowels, Purely Vegetable.

SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fao-Simile Signature

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Card From Mr. James.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch.

Silic,—The statembnt, "The first free notice of the proposed speech by the Governor that I can find, the reader will note, came out in Pridays Register, after the paid notice appeared in the Boe."

Mr. W. Clark, of this city, is grossly mislending and false. Governor Mostague delivered two addresses in this city on the evenings of the 20th and 21st, respectively. The Register annunced his first address in a complimentary notice of thirty lines, on the morning of the 19th, the Evening Bee reproduced the same announcement that evening. The next day both papers again gave generous notices of his first speech to be delivered that night; while these notices of the first speech were being gratuitously jum by both the local newspapers, it was, not

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. CARTERS



AGENCY DIRECTORS.

rienced young men of good habits as agency directors, to visit such territory as we may direct, appoint and work with agents. Salary, commission, renewals and expenses will be paid. Good chance for increased salary and promotion if the work merits it. Apply in person or by letter to

H. SWINEFORD & SON, General Agents for Virginia EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF UNITED STATES.

therefore, intelligent, progressive government must necessarily be more or lessemptrical. It is admitted that the people should be conservative in their experiments, but rational conservation income at a conservation.

ost? Government ownership of railroads is

can ideals; the second means the preservation of equality of right, the guarantee of Republican institutions and the freedom of man.

fee or Republican institutions and the freedom of man.

If America fulls, the cause of free government will be set back a thousand years. But she will not fall. You have truly said that "we are men and Democrats." The free schools are open and the mind force of our country is being developed and there is no power under the sun that can enslave our people. Public opinion is king and woe unto the faction, be it rich or poor, that undertakes to defeat its effort to retain the price-less heritage of American etitzenship.

less heritage of American citizenship. Very respectfully,

Lynchburg, Va., April 24, 1905.

Slemp's Charges Denied.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-I see from The Times-Dispatch of the 28th instant that Chairman Signat

of the 26th instant that Chairman Slemp says the registrars of Virginia, and, especially those of Southampton county, refuse to let them (the Republicans) see the registration books. Now, as a registrar, I deny the charge in toto. The law directs that every registration book shall be open for inspection at all times. Should any registrar refuse, then they have re-

any registrar refuse, then they have course to the courts. Besides, to my

tain knowledge, several registrars have made copies of their books for the distric chairman in this county, and without cos at that.

Yours most respectfully, C, F, WHITFIFILD. Sunbeam, Va., April 28, 1905.

Card From Mr. James.

RHYMESFORTOD The Recipe for Authors.

miss; thought him lovely, they vowed that he was it;
But, a sneer or a sigh on their lip or their eye, the critics murmured

"Nit"Yes, they all insisted "Nit."

Hence he inferred that sweetness and greatness did not dovetail.

And with dispatch and neatness, he then forsook the love-tale.

He wrote of bloody murder, and how men forsed and stole.

And how girls cried or old wives died.

But the critics only smole—

Yes, they all lay back and smole.

Esteeming it a pity, they would not call

Vice II express companies about to the Federal government operating a parcel post?

Government ownership of valiroads is a more serious matter. They are monopolisted in character accessarily mean exclusion; therefore, the government should first try regulation in order to see if it could reach the desired results in this way, and, if not successfully if it had to take them. I fail to see in any of these things any violation of the principles undo which our Republic our Constitution enunciates the principles and it permits government coverable and operation of telegraphs, telephones, and rail roads. Under it we already own a rail road in Fanama, and are digging and it permits government could turn the tide of public opinion is to withdraw objection and let they themselves of its impracticability. I suspect, however, that in many cases the fear that the experiment might succeed increases in the desired by revolution. The process seems to be one of experiment of the principle of the process and the almost instantaneous reasons and the almost instantaneous reasons of the substitution. The process seems to be one of experiment of the principle of the substitution. The process seems to be one of experiment of the principle of the process of the substitution. The process seems to be one of experiment of the principle of the substitution. The process seems to be one of experiment of the principle of the substitution. The process seems to be one of experiment of the principle of the substitution. The process seems to be one of experiment of the principle of the principl

of and desired.
Absence from the city las delayed my

reply until now.
Respectfully,
R. A. JAMES
Danville, Va., April 2.th.

Many Meetings Scheduled.

There ar many municipal meetings of im-portance scheduled to take place in the City Hall during the coming week. They are as follows: follows: Common Council, 8 P. M.; Ordi-mance Committee, 7:20.
Tuesday—Light, 8: Health, 6: Markets 7:30;
Tuesday—Light, 8: Health, 6: Merkets 7:30;
Amnes Iliver Improvement, 8; Cemeteries,
5:30.
Assessments, 8; Ordi-

Thursday-Grounds and Buildings, 8; Poor, & North Carolina Sentiment

The Raleigh News-Observer asks this question:
If North Carolina alone pays two and a half million dollars a year more for insurance than it gets back, why should not part of this sarplus bo kept in North Carolina? Isn't it better here than in a pyramid in New York or to be spent for French banquets?

The Charlotte Observer mys:
Ex-Senntor Marion Butler, despite the
fact that he is now a plutcerat himself
and a Republican as well, still professes
to adhere to the belief that the government should own the railroads. The late
Popullst leader doubtless does the out
of a feeling for the things he used to
tell the masses about throughout North
Carolina.

Carolina.

The Goldsboro Headlight points out that Jack Frost has himself reduced the cotton acreage in the far South, and concludes:
In the States of the cotton belt the country of the cotton that the growth of the cotton that the growth of the country of the cotton that the growth of the cotton that the growth of the country of the unexpected and unusual cold weather had injured and retarded the growth of the plants, and at the present time everything points to a very late crop this year, and experience has shown that a late crop means a small crop.

"Only a Coug'h"

If neglected may become chron and lead to bronchial aliments or con-sumption. Dr. David's Cough Syrus is a cold and cough nipper, it is no experiment, it has been tried and tested by thousands of sufferers and never found wanting, when taken for old coughs, new coughs, night coughs and all forms of bronchial affections. It is a cough syrup that is used by hundreds of families exclusively. Sold everywhere,

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